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MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1768.

A Letter to the Right Hon. H—y S——e C——y, *Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.*

Province of the *Maſſachuſett's-Bay, February* 13, 1768.

SIR,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's Province, have ſtill the ſenſible impreſſions of gratitude upon their minds, for the ſignal and ſucceſsful exertions you were pleaſed to make for them when the liberties of the Colonies were in danger. And altho' they do not fall immediately under your care, in that department to which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint you; yet your known attachment to the rights of ſubjects, in their juſt extent, the conſtitutional authority of the ſupreme legiſlative and the prerogative of the ſovereign, is a ſtrong inducement to the Houſe when new grievances happen, to implore your repeated aid.

Conſcious of their own diſpoſition, they rely upon that candor which is a diſtinguiſhed mark of your character. And however they may have been repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters as undutiful, turbulent and factious, your ſentiments are too generous, to impute the expreſſions of uneaſineſs under the operation of any particular Acts of the Britiſh Parliament to a peeviſh or diſcontented habit, much leſs to the want of a due veneration for that auguſt Aſſembly.

This Houſe is at all times ready to recognize his Majeſty's high Court of Parliament, the ſupreme legiſlative power over the whole Empire: Its ſuperintending authority, in all caſes conſiſtent with the the fundamental rules of the conſtitution, is as clearly admitted by his Majeſty's ſubjects in this Province as by thoſe within the realm: Since the conſtitution of the State, as it ought to be, is fixed, it is humbly preſumed that the ſubjects, in every part of the Empire, however remote, have an equitable claim to all the advantages of it.

It is the glory of the Britiſh Prince, and the happineſs of all his ſubjects that their conſtitution hath its foundation in the immutable laws of nature: And as the ſupreme legiſlative as well as the ſupreme executive derives its authority from that conſtitution, it ſhould ſeem that no laws can be made or executed, that are repugnant to any eſſential law in nature. Hence a Britiſh ſubject is happily diſtinguiſhed from the ſubjects of many other States, in a juſt and well-grounded opinion of his own ſafety, which is the perfection of political liberty.

It is acknowledged to be an unalterable law in nature, that a man ſhould have the free uſe and ſole diſpoſal of the fruit of his honeſt induſtry, ſubject to no controul. The equity of this principle ſeems to have been too obvious to be miſunderſtood, by thoſe who framed the conſtitution; into which it is ingrafted as an eſtabliſhed law. It is conceived that this principle gave riſe in early time, to a repreſentation in Parliament; where every individual in the realm has ſince been, and is ſtill conſidered by Acts of Parliament as preſent by himſelf or by his repreſentative of his own free election: Conſequently the aid afforded there to the Sovereign, is not of the nature of a tribute, but the free and voluntary gift of all.

The Houſe ſubmit to your conſideration, whether his Majeſty's ſubjects of this Province, or any of them, can be conſidered as having been preſent in Parliament, when an Act of the fourth of his preſent Majeſty's reign, and another paſſed the laſt ſeſſion were made? If not, it ſeems to be concluſive, that as thoſe Acts were made with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue out of America, the ſubjects here are in thoſe inſtances unfortunately deprived of the ſole diſpoſal of their property, and the honor and privilege of contributing to the aid of their Sovereign by a free and voluntary gift.

The people of this Province would by no means be inclined to petition the Parliament for a repreſentation. Separated from the mother-country by a mighty ocean, and at the diſtance of three thouſand miles, they apprehend it is, and ever will be, utterly impracticable that they ſhould be equally repreſented there: They have always been conſidered by the nation as ſubjects remote: And, his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors were graciouſly pleaſed to conſtitute by Charter a ſubordinate legiſlative in the Province, as it is conceived, with a view of preſerving to their remote ſubjects the unalienable right of a repreſentation. By this Charter the lands therein deſcribed are granted to the inhabitants in free and common ſoccage; and the General Aſſembly is inveſted with the power of impoſing and levying proportionable and reaſonable aſſeſſments, rates and taxes upon the eſtates and perſons of the inhabitants, for his Majeſty's ſervice, in the neceſſary defence and ſupport of his Government of the Province, and the protection and preſervation of the inhabitants; and of ordaining and eſtabliſhing all manner of wholeſome and reaſonable orders, laws, ſtatutes and ordinances, directions and inſtructions, either with or without penalties, as they ſhall judge to be for the good and welfare of the Province: And as a ſufficient check upon this ſubordinate power, which ſecures its dependence on the ſupreme legiſlative, no law can be made repugnant to the laws of England; and all laws that are made, are laid before his Majeſty, who at any time during three years after, diſanulls them at his royal pleaſure. All that is deſired by the people of this Province, is, that they may be reſtored to their original ſtanding: They may venture to appeal to the nation, that they have never failed to afford their utmoſt aid to his Majeſty whenever he hath required it; and they may ſay it without vanity, that in many inſtances from their ſettlement, they have given ſtriking proofs of their zeal for the honor of their Sovereign, and their affection for the Mother-ſtate. Muſt it not then be grievous to free and loyal ſubjects, to be called upon in a manner which appears to them, to diveſt them of their freedom, and ſo far to impeach their loyalty as to imply a miſtruſt of their chearful compliance with his Majeſty's royal requiſitions?

The Houſe alſo beg leave to ſubmit, whether the people can continue free, while the Crown in addition to its uncontroverted right of appointing a Governor, may appoint him ſuch ſtipends as it ſhall judge fit, at the expence of the people and without their conſent? And whether, while the Judges of the land, at ſo great a diſtance from the throne, the fountain of juſtice, may be altogether independent on the people for their ſupport, it may not probably happen, that in ſome future time, the principles of equity may be ſubverted even on the Bench of Juſtice, and the people deprived of their happineſs and ſecurity?

The Houſe could add, that by the reſtraints laid upon the American trade by Acts of Parliament, which operate equally to the advantage of Great-Britain and the diſadvantage of this and the other Colonies, and the taxes which the inhabitants here eventually pay as the conſumers of the Britiſh manufactures, it ſhould ſeem to be beyond all the rules of equity, that theſe additional burdens ſhould be laid on them. But they would not treſpaſs upon your time and attention to the great affairs of the nation. They beg your candid conſideration of the unhappy circumſtances of the Province, and hope that your great intereſt in the national Councils, ſo far as ſhall appear to you to be juſt, will be employed on their behalf.

Signed by the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

BOSTON, March 28, 1768.

AT an Adjournment of the Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, the following Letter was reported by the Committee appointed for that Purpoſe, *viz.*

To the ingenious AUTHOR of certain patriotic Letters, ſubſcribed A FARMER. # (a)

MUCH RESPECTED SIR!

WHEN the Rights and Liberties of the numerous and loyal Inhabitants of this extenſive Continent are in imminent Danger—when the inveterate Enemies of theſe Colonies are not more aſſiduous to forge Fetters for them, than diligent to delude the People, and zealous to perſuade them to an indolent Acquieſcenſe: At this alarming Period, when to reluct is deemed a Revolt, and to oppoſe ſuch Meaſures as are injudicious and deſtructive, is conſtrued as a formal Attempt to ſubvert Order and Government; when to reaſon is to rebel; and a ready Submiſſion to the Rod of Power, is ſollicited by the Tenders of Place and Patronage, or urged by the Menace of Danger and Diſgrace: 'Tis to YOU, worthy SIR! that AMERICA is obliged, for a moſt ſeaſonable, ſenſible, loyal and vigorous Vindication of her invaded Rights & Liberties: 'Tis to YOU the diſtinguiſhed Honour is due; that when many of the Friends of Liberty were ready to fear its utter Subverſion, armed with Truth, ſupported by the immutable Laws of Nature, the common Inheritance of Man, and leaning on the Pillars of the BRITISH Conſtitution; You ſeaſonably bro't your Aid, oppoſed impending Ruin, awakened the moſt indolent and inactive to a Senſe of Danger, re-animated the Hopes of thoſe, who had before exerted themſelves in the Cauſe of Freedom, and inſtructed AMERICA in the beſt Means to obtain Redreſs.

Nor is this Western World alone indebted to your Wiſdom, Fortitude and Patriotiſm; GREAT BRITAIN alſo may be confirmed by You, that to be truly great and ſucceſsful, She muſt be juſt: That to oppreſs AMERICA is to violate her own Honours, defeat her brighteſt Proſpects, and contract her ſpreading Empire.

To ſuch eminent Worth and Virtue, the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, the Capital of the Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, in full Town-Meeting aſſembled, expreſs their earlieſt Gratitude: Actuated themſelves by the ſame generous Principles, which appear with ſo much Luſtre in your uſeful Labours, they will not fail warmly to recommend, and induſtriouſly to promote that Union among the ſeveral Colonies, which is ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Security of the Whole.

Tho' ſuch ſuperior Merit muſt aſſuredly, in the cloſeſt Receſs, enjoy the divine Satisfaction of having ſerved, and poſſibly ſaved this People; though veiled from our View, You modeſtly ſhun the deſerved Applauſe of Millions; permit Us to intrude upon your Retirement, and ſalute The FARMER, as the FRIEND of AMERICANS, and the common Benefactor of Mankind."

The above Letter was read, and unanimouſly accepted by the Town, and ordered to be publiſhed in the ſeveral News-Papers.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

At the above Adjournment, the following Officers were choſen, *viz.*

Wardens; John Powell, Eſq; Mr. Thomas Leverett, in the Room of Henry Lloyd, Eſq; and William Blair Townſend, Eſq; who were excuſed.

Clerks of the Market; Mr. Samuel Calf, and Mr. Nicholas Bowes, in the Room of Mr. Benjamin Clark and Mr. Samuel Barrett, who were excuſed.

Additions.

Surveyor of Boards; Mr. Abraham Howard.

Culler of Staves; Mr. Henry Luccas.

Conſtables; Meſſrs. Benjamin White, Edward Hall, Samuel Barnard, Stephen Symmes, and John Wells.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders

and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton*, duly qualified and legally warned in public Town-Meeting, aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall on Monday the 14th Day of *March, Anno Domini* 1768.

VOTED, That the Aſſeſſors be and hereby are impowered and directed to ſet for the Abatement of ſuch Taxes as they ſhall judge reaſonable, on every Thurſday till the firſt Thurſday in *April* inclusive, and no longer. *Atteſt.* WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

*** The above Extract is publiſhed by Deſire of the Aſſeſſors and Collectors, that all Perſons after that Time may be without Excuſe.*

TO BE LETT, a very convenient Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate in Temple-Street, New-Boſton, with a good Yard, Pump. &c. Inquire of the Printers.

LOST laſt Tueſday Evening, between Boſton and Milton-Bridge, Three Johannes, One Dollar, and one Twenty-five Shilling Piece. As the right Owner is in want thereof, he will not only be much oblig'd to the Finder to bring or ſend it to the Printers hereof, but allow Three Dollars thereof for Trouble—and hopes it has fell into ſome honeſt Perſon's Hand, who will do as he would chuſe to be done by in the like Caſe. March 19.

William Breck

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from his Shop at the North-End to the Shop lately improved by Mr. *Nathaniel Abraham's*, at the Golden Key near the Draw-Bridge, *Boſton*,

Where he has to ſell,

Ship-Chandlers, Braſiers & Pewterers Ware, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh. (a) vid his Letter page 781 Vol. I

*** Said *Breck* makes and ſells all ſorts TIN Ware.

WANTED, an honeſt ingenious Lad about 14 Years of Age, that is willing to learn the Gold & Silver-Smith's Buſineſs in all its Branches. Such a one may hear of a Place, by inquiring of the Printers.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Captain *Thomas Proctor*, late of *Boſton*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with the Subſcriber, as ſoon as poſſible.

AGNES PROCTOR, ſole Executrix.

A Few Barrels of choice *Providence* CYDER, to be ſold by *Samuel Wallis*, at the Store of *John Borland*, Eſq; North Side the Swing-Bridge. Alſo BOHEA TEA, Cocoa, Green Coffee, Sugars, French Prize Indigo, Cotton, Chocolate warranted of the beſt Quality, &c.

TO BE LETT,

A Large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, 40 Feet long, and 20 Feet wide, it being well finiſhed, with a Gravely Cellar, with a choice Well of Water, having two Pumps in it, and a Garden Spot. Likewiſe an End of another Houſe, which is cloſe to it, with the Cellar, which Buildings will ſerve for one, two or three Families, and ſtands pleaſantly ſituated at the South End near Liberty-Tree. Enquire of the Printers, or of *David Colſon*, living on the Premiſſes.

TO be Sold by *Sibble Pratt*, Adminiſtratrix of the Eſtate of *Oliver Pratt*, late of *Newton*, deceaſed, by Virtue of an Order of the Great and General Court, Part of the Real Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of about twenty-ſeven Acres of Land, part thereof lying in *Needham*, with a Blackſmith's Shop thereon, and part in *Newton* aforeſaid, with part of a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Stable, Potter's Shop, Kiln-Houſe, Clay-Mill, and one half of a Forge, with the Stream and other Privileges belonging to the ſaid Houſe, has been a public Houſe for ſome Years, and is yet; is alſo ſituated for a Gentleman's Country Seat. The Sale will be on Wedneſday the 20th Day of *April* next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, at the ſaid Houſe, about twelve Miles from Boſton, about two Miles from the new Meeting-Houſe.

Newton, March 10th, 1768.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Elijah Voſe*, late of *Milton*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Joſeph Voſe*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate: And all indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to ſettle the ſame as ſoon as poſſible.

Milton, March 10th 1768.

§ Henry Seymour Conway. # Vide his Answer Page 83 || The Molaſſes Act vid. the Farmers Letters pa. 9. & the Glaſs Act &c vid. page 735. Vol. I. —— vid. y^e Charter pa. 1077. — vid. page 52.

From the New-York GAZETTE of March 14, 1768.

The AMERICAN WHIG. [NUMB. I.]

BY this time, I suppose, Dr. *Chandler's Appeal* has safely crossed the Atlantic; and if properly introduced to his superiors with those usual private advices of his brethren on this side the water (which for a particular reason, it is their interest should ever remain private) of what theyess it promises to the cause of episcopacy in America; and how by the aid of a bishop it is like to expand the gentle bosom of the church, so as to receive thousands and ten thousands of Fanatics, Enthusiasts, Methodists, Deists, Iroquois Indians, and West-India Blacks: If this I say, hath been properly managed, it will doubtless answer what without breach of charity, we may suppose at least a secondary motive of the reverend author in composing it; namely, to demonstrate to his benefactors, that his doctorate hath not been bestowed in vain. It certainly breathes a noble zeal for the church. Nay, in, by & thro' the church, and so far as she is concerned in the premises, it seems to breathe a zeal for religion itself. It proves, moreover, what all the Dissenters have always asserted; and what the Doctor and all his brethren have always denied—that the church of England in America, for want of the grand essential for which the poor gentleman is now breaking his heart, never was the church of England, but an independent church. It shews farther, what indeed doth not carry with it so clear a conviction, that though this church hath hitherto been an episcopal church, and always well governed; it hath nevertheless never been an episcopal church; nor ever been governed at all. It sagaciously distinguishes between a primitive *Christian*, and modern *English* Bishop. It assumes an unusual moderation; and so naturally counterfeits the voice of a sheep, that it is not every reader who will discriminate it from that of a wolf. In fine, it bemoans, with deeper moans, than any of the most moanful shepherd in pastoral, the numberless souls already perished thro' the neglect of his all important plan; and congratulates posterity, if not on the hopes of rescuing them out of purgatory, at least on the prospect of speedily introducing a kind of millennium, by the episcopal triple discharge of *ordination, confirmation* and *government*, by virtue of which are to be converted Jews & Infidels, together with all and singular the Whites, Blacks and Browns, farther than from *Dan* to *Beersheba*, even from Lake *Superieur* to *Pensacola*.

——redeunt Saturnia regna:
Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto.

By this time also, 'tis probable the author begins to plume himself on the supposed unanswerableness of his performance; for he takes his leave, courteous reader, with so terrific a defiance as tho' he was in very deed the Goliah of the fraternity; and would devour all his opponents like so many stripling Davids, at a single Breakfast. Nay, I should not marvel if he had already drawn that marvellous conclusion, which by a new species of logic, is infallibly to follow from suffering his Appeal to remain unanswered; I mean, that in such case all the world must be presumed to acquiesce in his proposal: That is, in plain English, every man must be presumed to adopt the principles contained in every book, how absurd soever he conceives them, unless he puts himself to the trouble of writing another book against it. Would not the Doctor think it hard to be tho't a Romanist, merely because he has never published an answer to *Cardinal Bellarmine*? And is not this single question a full refutation of his darling inference? For my own part, with respect to any execution this remarkable performance is like to do among ourselves, where almost every intelligent reader is able, from his own personal knowledge, to contradict the facts upon which great part of it, and by far the most plausible part, is founded; I should have been very willing to leave the author to triumph in his imaginary victory. But when I consider, that it will chiefly be read in a country, where, with a moderate share of address, people may be made to believe, that a man can jump into a quart bottle——that thousands of Negroes who never so much as heard the Gospel are notwithstanding *virtual Churchmen*——that what must inevitably ruin a country, is absolutely necessary to its welfare; and that less than half a million, is in reality three millions and more: When I reflect, I say, what pernicious consequences may be apprehended from even so flimsy a composition, among a people who either have no opportunity of knowing, or will not be at the pains of enquiring into the truth of certain facts, as confidently asserted in the pamphlet; as if universally known to be true, when they are almost universally known to be otherwise; I cannot but think it my duty, to administer an antidote to the poison; and to shew as well the fallacy of the facts, as the futility of the reasoning, by which *the appeal* may impose on the weak and credulous. I shall therefore, without any apology of this man's *having a tremor in his hand*, or that one a torpor in his head, think myself sufficiently authorized as a friend of truth and of society, to prevent to the utmost of my power, the fatal, the tremendous mischiefs, which the *appeal* is so artfully calculated to introduce; but in the course of my speculations, I shall not think myself obliged scrupulously to adhere to the method observed by the reverend doctor. So systematical an attachment would perhaps not be relished in a number of weekly papers, which must from their respective conciseness, necessarily require too many pauses for a work of that nature. Besides, to relieve thy spirits, gentle reader, I shall often be obliged to quit the more solemn and polemic, for the gayer and more airy parts of the Doctor's lucubration. By this means thou wilt be enabled after a short and refreshing interlude, to return with a keener appetite, to the dry crust of unsavoury controversy. I shall think myself even at liberty, should such a measure appear most conducive to thy edification or entertainment, to fall directly upon the centre, and so to move towards front or rear, as occasion requires. Nay, I do not intend, by any preliminary engagement, to resign my right of beginning with the *Nag's-head*, and concluding with the preface. I shall, notwithstanding this my *non-conformity* to *established* method, fully consider every part of the pamphlet that respects the merits of the cause; or has the least tendency to introduce an evil more terrible to every man, who sets a proper value either on his liberty, property or conscience, than the so greatly and deservedly obnoxious Stamp-act itself.

Considering the encroachments that have lately been made on our civil liberties; and that we can scarcely obtain redress against one injurious project, but another is forming against us—considering the poverty and distress of the colonies by the restrictions on our trade; and how peculiarly necessary it is, in these times of common calamity, to be united amongst ourselves; one could scarcely have imagined, that the most ambitious ecclesiastic should be so indifferent about the true interest of his native country, as to sow, at this critical juncture, the seeds of universal discord: and besides the deprivation of our civil liberties, lend his helping hand to involve us in ecclesiastical bondage into the bargain. Is this a time to think of episcopal palaces, of pontifical revenues, of spiritual courts and all the pomp, grandeur, luxury and regalia of an American Lambeth? 'Tis true, the pamphlet is specious, and appears to ask nothing but what is highly reasonable; and could any man, above the capacity of an Idiot, really persuade himself, that the *Doctor* and the *Convention* would content themselves with a Bishop, so limited and curtailed as he is pleased to represent his future Lordship; it were manifest injustice to deny them what in their opinion their eternal salvation so greatly depends upon. But it is not the *primitive Christian* Bishop they want. It is the *modern, splendid, opulent, court-favoured, law-dignified, superb, magnificent, powerful* prelate, on which their hearts are so intent. And that such a Bishop would be one of the worst commodities, that can possibly be imported into a new country, and must inevitably prove absolute desolation and ruin to this, I shall abundantly evince in the course of these speculations. *Continued p. 99 Q.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

The author begs leave to inform the public, that besides his design of confuting Dr. Chandler's Appeal, *he proposes to give himself the farther scope and latitude of defending the liberties of his country, against every other project calculated to ruin and enslave it; and particularly to assert and defend the religious privileges of all protestant denominations, against the secret or open attempts of their enemies. He will more especially vindicate them against those who have long endeavoured gradually to subject their native country to Episcopal domination, and spiritual thraldom. The better to enable him to prosecute this important and benevolent undertaking, he desires the assistance of every friend to virtue, to public liberty, and the rights of private judgment. All papers therefore, conducive to those excellent ends, and directed to his Printer, he will receive with suitable gratitude, and chearfully insert in the* American Whig, *saving to himself the right of making such corrections as he shall think proper.*

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,) Feb. 23.

On Tuesday last, Captain William Hopkins, in the Sloop Susannah, arrived here from Rhode-Island, after a tedious Passage of 52 Days.—He informs us, that on the 14th ult. in Lat. 30, 21, Long. 74. 21, he spoke with the Brig. Tryton, David Dunton, Master, bound from London to Boston, but blown off the Coast of N. England, who had been then out 16 Weeks, was in great want of Provisions, and had but 100 Gallons of Water on board: Capt. Hopkins supplied him with as much Provision as he could possibly spare, and soon after parted with him in a hard Gale of Wind; and supposes he will endeavour to make this Port.—Captain Dunton had 50 Men on board, 36 of whom he took out of a Vessel which sunk in his Sight off the Coast of England; and on his Passage to Boston, off Nantucket Shoals, he came across and went on board a Wreck, which was a Sloop of 80 Tons, loaded with Lumber, and had a white Bottom; they could find no Papers, so as to tell where she belonged, but found one Man dead under the Windlass, one in the Steerage, and the hind Parts of another in the Cabbin.

Feb. 29. The sudden rise of *Twenty* per *Cent.* in the price of Rice, our staple Article of Export, having deferred the Merchants from taking up any of the great Number of Vessels lately arrived here, many are gone and going away in Ballast; and if the Price does not fall, several others are determined to try their Luck elsewhere; though they may perhaps only change their Situation, instead of bettering it, if it is true what has often been asserted, that Great-Britain and her Colonies have at least one fourth more Shipping than she and they can employ.

The Monies arising from the Revenue of Customs in America are ordered by the honourable the Commissioners, now resident at Boston, to be remitted there to Charles Stuart, Esq; Cashier and Pay-Master General of the said Revenue. We are assured the whole Monies will be issued in America and no Part thereof sent to Great-Britain.

March 4. They write from Pensacola, that the Spanish troops were at last arrived at New-Orleans; Don Juan-Antonio de Ulloa, the Spanish Governor, came up with them from Balise, where he had been a considerable time; the city and island of New-Orleans, with all that France had left on the continent of North-America, being now in the actual possession of Spain. Most of the French of New-Orleans have left their habitations, and settled on the east side of lake Ponchartrain in West-Florida: resolved since they cannot live under their own government, to put themselves under the crown of Great-Britain, rather than submit to be ruled by Spaniards, to whom they express the strongest aversion, and treat with most sovereign contempt, which is very ill digested by the proud Castilian.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 29, 1767.

"The Resolutions of the Boston People, concerning Trade, &c. makes a great Noise here. Parliament has not yet taken Notice of them, but the News-Papers are in full Cry against America. Col. O——, told me at Court last Sunday, that I could not conceive how much the Friends of America were run upon and hurt by them, and how much the G—v—t triumphed.

"Mentioning Col. O——, reminds me of something that passed at the Beginning of this Session in the House, between him and Mr. G——. The latter had been raving against America, as traiterous, rebellious, &c. when the former, who has always been its firm Friend, stood up and gravely said, That in reading the Roman History, he found it was a Custom with that wise and magnanimous People, whenever the Senate was informed of any Discontent in the Provinces, to send two or three of their Body into the discontented Provinces, to enquire into the Grievances complained of, and report the State of Things to the Senate, that mild Measures might be used to remedy what was amiss, before any severe Steps were taken to enforce Obedience. That this Example he thought worthy our Imitation in the present State of our Colonies; for he did so far agree with the honourable Gentleman who spoke just before him, as to allow there were great Discontents among them; he should therefore beg Leave to move, that two or three Members of Parliament might be appointed to go over to New-England on that Service. And that it might not be supposed he was for imposing Burthens on any, that he would not be willing to share himself, he did at the same Time declare his own Willingness, if the House should think fit to appoint them, to go over thither with that honourable Gentleman. Upon this there was a great Laugh, which continued some Time, and was rather increased by Mr. G——'s asking, "Will the Gentlemen engage that I shall be safe there? Can I be assured that I shall be allowed to come back again to make the Report?——As soon as the Laugh was so far subsided, as that Mr. O——could be heard again, he added, "I cannot absolutely engage for the honorable Gentleman's safe Return;— but if he goes thither on this Service, I am strongly of Opinion the Event will contribute greatly to the future Quiet of both Countries."—— On which the Laugh was renewed and redoubled."

On TUESDAY 5th of *April*,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A great Variety of English Goods,
——Among which are——

Beautiful Callicoes	Irish Linnens
Spotted Lawns	Scarlet Ratteens
Border'd Handkerchiefs	Black Velvets
Spotted and ſtript Gauze	Shalloons
Womens Stays	Spotted and green Rugs
Camblets	Coverlids
Callimancoes	Indigo
Tammies	Snuff
Dreſdinets	Muſtard
Black Sattin	Box of Fiſh Hooks, &c. &c.

*** Sale to begin [precisely] at Ten o'Clock.
J. Russell, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY the 6th of *April*,
At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes, in King-Street,
A Quantity of good SUGARS in Hogſheads—Alſo, a Quantity of Indigo, a few Caſks of Stone Blue, and ſome Dye Stuff.
† Sale to begin at XI o'Clock.
J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

On TUESDAY the 12th of *April*,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,
A Variety of Houſe Furniture, among which are,
Feather Beds, Bedſteads and Bedding, an excellent Eight Day Clock, Cheſt Draws, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, a Quantity of Plate, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
J. Russell, Auctioneer.

†‡† Thoſe Perſons who intend to diſpoſe of any Furniture at the above Sale, are requeſted to ſend it to the Auction Room in Queen-Street, on or before Monday the 11th of April, as none can be taken in after that Time without great Inconveniency.

To be Let on reaſonable Terms, and enter'd upon the 5th Day of *April* next,
A Good large convenient Double Houſe, ſituate in *Medford*, near the Great Bridge, and but 4 Miles from *Charleſtown*-Ferry, which has been improved and well-accuſtomed as a Tavern for many Years paſt; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon; or if it be more agreeable to the Perſon inclin'd to hire, may have the Addition of 150 Acres of Land, with 8 or 10 Cows. For further Particulars, enquire of *Iſaac Royall*, Eſq; of *Medford* aforeſaid.
N. B. Said *Royall* has to ſell a valuable Tract of Land in *South-Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will ſell very reaſonably.

TO BE SOLD,
A very good Farm lying in the South Part of *Dedham*, about 15 Miles Diſtance from the Town Houſe in *Boſton*, and half a Mile South from the Great Road leading to *Walpole*, containing between 230 and 240 Acres, all very good Land, and lies in one whole Piece. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may have it upon eaſy Terms, paying ſome Part of the Money down, and the other to be upon Intereſt with good Security. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may inquire of Meſſieurs *Edes* and *Gill*, Printers, and know further.

TO BE SOLD BY
Spooner *and* Avery,
By Wholeſale and Retail,
At their Store on *Treat*'s Wharff, juſt to the Southward Of the Town-Dock.
A few Firkins of Butter,
Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Molaſſes, French Indigo, Cotton, Flour, Piemento, choice Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, new Pork, a Quantity of Louiſbourg Coals, and a Parcel of blue and white Earthen Ware. Alſo a few Pieces of Osnabrigs, Checks, Check Handkerchiefs and Bed-Ticks, to be ſold cheap.

A Few Try Kettles to be Sold cheap for Caſh—— Inquire of Edes and Gill.

+ Greenwiller ‡‡ Greenville. ‖ Vide the Stamp Act page 53. Vol. I. v Vide page 748, Vol. I.

PROVIDENCE, March 19.

In Consequence of the Proposals made by his Honour the Governor, at the last Session of Assembly, a Committee from Newport came to Town on Wednesday last, in order to deliberate and agree on some effectual Measures to accommodate the unhappy Differences which have so long distracted this Colony. As the proposed Plan is an equal Distribution of Offices, it is expected that Matters will be adjusted to the Satisfaction of all Parties, especially as we are told the Committee approve of the Measure, though not fully impowered to adopt the same, till they have further consulted their Constituents.

In Pursuance of a Letter, received by the last Post, from a Committee of the Merchants at Boston, inclosing the Resolutions of the Merchants and Traders of that Metropolis, to pursue such legal Measures as may tend to extricate the Colonies from their present Embarrassments; —the Merchants of this Place met on Thursday last, and appointed a Committee to draw up a Subscription, to introduce similar Measures with those adopted at Boston, who are to report on the 29th Instant; and it is not doubted but they will be come into unanimously.

Yesterday being the 18th of March, a Day sacred to Liberty, a Paper was fixed up in the most public Part of the Town, the Contents whereof we have been desired to publish, and they are as follow, viz.

THIS Day is the Anniversary of the Repeal of the memorable STAMP-ACT. It is a Day much to be observed, for the Deliverance of a whole Country from Slavery and Misery. The common People of Great-Britain, by their Representatives, assumed a Power of taxing the King's Subjects in America, and invented an Act, the most arbitrary and oppressive that ever was framed against the Rights and Liberties of Mankind. But the free-born Americans, those true Sons of Liberty disdained to submit to an Act, that must involve them, and all their Posterity, in certain Slavery and Ruin. They made a resolute Stand against the Act, and firmly resisted the Execution of it. The Stamp-Masters were blown out of their Places, and there was not a Man to be found, who would dare to execute so infamous a Business. The Stamp-Offices were levelled with the Earth, and the stamped Paper, where it could be come at, was seized upon, and committed to the Flames. The Merchants refused any further Commerce with the People of Britain, until our Grievances were redressed. All the Legislatures, in these Parts of the World, resolved against the binding Force and Obligation of that most wicked Act; and a general Congress was formed, where our Freedom and Immunities were nobly asserted by that illustrious Assembly. Our invincible Resolutions to maintain our Rights, alarmed the People of Great-Britain, and the Act was repealed as on this Day. Wherefore it becomes us to celebrate the Anniversary in a decent Manner, considering that, after all our Exertions in the Cause, our Deliverance must be ultimately ascribed to Him by whom Kings reign. Tumultuous Rejoicings ought to be avoided, yet nevertheless Chearfulness, and a modest Partaking of the good Things of our Country, is not only justifiable, but commandable, upon this Festival. Let our Children be instructed in the Design of keeping this Day, to the End that they may be inspired with a Love of Liberty and their Country—Let our Resolutions to support all our civil and religious Liberties, be unconquerable. If there be NOW any Act of the Old English Parliament, that in the least Measure strikes at our Privileges, let us oppose it, and that instantly, with the same Firmness that we resisted the detestable Stamp-Act. Delays in such Matters are fatal—If we can be persuaded to wear Chains but for a Moment, we are lost. To stand and parley, when a Burden is laid upon us, to beg, pray and beseech, is submission. No Time therefore is to be lost. We ought to determine this Moment, never to yield any Obedience to unconstitutional Laws, made for us by a People who have no Power over us in that Behalf. Our Fathers sought out and settled this delightful Country; they have brought it to a State of Profit; they have lived happily, plentifully and quietly; they have left to us their Possessions. But our Circumstances are viewed with Jealousy, and Naboth's Vineyard is longed for. They undertake to give and grant away our Goods and Chattles, without our Consent. If we submit to this, our Lands will be voted away in the next Place. Surely we ought to take the Alarm, at the least Attack upon our Liberties, and oppose it in the Beginning. Our Country is the finest of any in the whole World. It is the American Canaan. A Land of Brooks of Waters, of Fountains and Depths, that spring out of the Valleys and Hills. A Land of Wheat and Corn, of Milk and Honey, of Flocks and Herds—A Land wherein we may eat Bread without Scarceness, and wherein we lack nothing---A Land whose Stones are Iron, and which is capable of furnishing all the Necessaries and Delicacies of Life. Let us then improve this good and large Land to the best Advantage---Let us be ashamed to be dependent on other Countries for Manufactures, which may be abundantly fabricated here—Let it be our Glory to make use only of such Articles as are manufactured in this Country. A little Industry and Application will soon open the Source of abundant Supply. And, above all, let us encourage good Morals, both by Precept and Example; as no People can be happy, without being virtuous.

Providence, March 18. A SON of LIBERTY.

"*Bright shone the Sun on the auspicious Morn.*"—

And to perpetuate the Remembrance of this important Day, it was accordingly observed with the usual Demonstrations of Joy.—On Monday Evening a genteel Ball is to be given by the Gentlemen of the Town, at which there will be a numerous and very splendid Appearance of Ladies.

BOSTON, March 28, 1768.

Capt. Luccas who arrived here the Beginning of last Week from Cape-Fear, in North-Carolina, advises, That on the 27th of February, the Ship St. Domingo, Robert Stevenson, Master, arrived there from Liverpool, and inform'd, that on or about the 15th of January, 100 Leagues to the Westward of Teneriffe, he spoke with a Brig from Teneriffe bound to New-York, Patrick Colloner, Master, who desired him to come on board, as he was in Distress. Capt. Stevenson answered, he would lay his Topsails to the Masts if he would come on board; Capt. Colloner reply'd, he had lost his Boat, and would be glad if he would hoist out his Yawl, and come on board, which he did; and then Capt. Colloner inform'd him that a few Days before he miss'd his Mate, and inquir'd of the People whether they knew any Thing about him, some of them reply'd he fell overboard in the Night, which made the Capt. suspect they had murder'd him, and looking in his State Room, miss'd his Sword, which he afterward found lash'd under the Main Stay, which confirm'd his Opinion. He then prepar'd his Sword, a Cutlass and an Ax, in order to defend himself, and the Night following he lay awake.—About One o'Clock in the Morning three Men came down and burst his State-Room open, on which Capt. Colloner struck at them, and wounded one of them badly; they then inform'd him, they had cut his Mate's Head off, and threw him overboard, and their Intention was to murder him also; but he resolutely defending himself, they withdrew upon Deck. On which, Capt. Colloner, with the Assistance of the Rest of his People, got his Boat hoisted out, put the three Men on board her, and left them to the Mercy of the Seas; not thinking himself and the Crew safe, while they remain'd on board. Captain Stevenson spar'd Capt. Colloner one Hand, in order to help him proceed to New-York.

The Connecticut Papers acquaint us, that their great Towns have come into similar Measures with Boston.—The Mansfield Agreement concludes thus: And if any of the Inhabitants of this Town does not conform to said Regulations, or violates said Agreement, without offering superior Arguments to vindicate their Conduct, they shall be looked upon as having their reasoning Faculty beclouded, and treated with that Tenderness that such a melancholy Circumstance requires.

We are credibly inform'd, that all the Towns on the Cape, have unanimously adopted the Regulations this Town lately came into.

The True Sons of Liberty in New-York, Newport, and Portsmouth, celebrated the 18th Instant, (being the Anniversary of the Repeal of the late detested Stamp-Act) in a decent and loyal Manner.

Yesterday Capt. Ramage arrived here from Glasgow, but last from St. Kitts, in 30 Days, having been blown off this Coast last Fall.

Yesterday Captain Stutson arrived here from Jamaica.

On the 7th Instant died at Concord (after a long State of Weakness) Mr. *Tilly Merrick*, in the 39th Year of his Age.—A Gentleman, who by his Industry, and the Blessing of Providence upon it, had acquired a considerable Estate, and left the World with a good Character in all his Dealings, and not without the deserved Addition of Charitableness to People in needy Circumstances.—He has left a Widow and four Sons.

We hear from Woburn-Precinct, that on the 18th of January, the Wife of Mr. Henry Reed of that Place was found burnt to Death in a very strange Manner, the Particulars and Circumstances as far as we can collect are as follow—Mr. Reed went to do a Day's Work for one of his Neighbour's, left his Wife well as usual, and three of the Neighbours were in the House to see her, who left her about Sunset, well. Mr. Reed returned Home about Nine o'Clock in the Evening; on opening the Door, saw a Candle burning on a Table, the Fire on the Hearth secure, but the Room fill'd with Smoak, concluded that his House was on Fire, and looking round concluded that his Wife was in the Bed, but to his great Surprize, found her fallen backward on the Floor, about 6 or 7 Feet from the Fire-place, with her Cloaths on the fore part of her Body burnt to a Coal, and her Body burnt into her Bowels. What is very remarkable, neither her Cloaths, Body, Face, Hands nor Arms, were burnt above the tying of the Strings of her Coats; nor her Feet below the Ancles. Imprudently, without having a Jury of Inquest she was buried, which made a great uneasiness among a Number of People, fearing Violence from some ill-minded Person might be the cause of her being burnt in such a shocking Manner; whereupon Mr. Reed desired she might be dug up, which was done the 18th Instant, and a Jury of Inquest sat on the Body. After a very strict Inquiry, it appeared that no Violence had been offered her.—Mr. Reed and Mrs. Howard laid their Hands on the Body, and declared their Innocence, as the Great God was their Judge.——The Jury agreed that she came to her Death by her Cloaths catching on Fire.

Boston, March 1768.

SEVERAL Gentlemen in this Town being desirous to encourage the raising of Mulberry Trees for the culture of Silk in this Province, will give a large Price for any Quantity of Mulberry Seeds that were collected the last Season. If any Persons have any to spare, they are desired to bring them to Edes & Gill, *who will pay for them.*

If any Seeds are procured by this Advertisement, they will be given away to any Persons that are desirous of raising Mulberry Trees for the above Purpose, with Directions to manage them.

N. B. *It is expected that shortly there will be such Premiums offered to encourage the manufacturing of Silk, as will make it needless in a few Years to import any from abroad, at least enable us with raw Silk to pay for all the wrought which we may have occasion for.*

(Advertisements omitted will be in our next.)

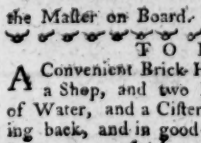
TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, Serges, Sagathies, Ratteens, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Callicoes, Chinces, Checks, Irish Hollands, Dowlasses, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Mens Wearing Apparel, several Silk Suits, Cut Velvet ditto, Silver Brocade Jackets, &c. &c.



For LONDON,

The Brig^e *Mary*,

lying at Mr. HANCOCK's Wharff, Will certainly sail on or before the 15th of next Month, and in the mean Time, if any Freight offers, it may be agreed for by enquiring of *John Gillespie*, or the Master on Board.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Brick House, near the Mill-Bridge, with a Shop, and two Rooms on a Floor, a good Well of Water, and a Cistern, a paved Yard, a Brick Building back, and in good Repair: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Choice new RICE,

Philadelphia Flour,

Green Coffee,

Cotton, Cocoa, Chocolate, Rum, Sugar, Molasses,

Brazeletto, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Store No. 6, on the Long-Wharff.

TO BE SOLD, a Sloop Burthen 85 Tons, a prime Sailer, fit for the Whaling Business, laying North Side of *Wheelwright's* Wharff. For further Particulars, inquire of Messieurs *Box & Austin*.

TO BE SOLD.

NOW on the Stocks, (near the Mouth of the North-River) and to be sold very reasonably, a good Vessel of 90 odd Tons, well built of the best of Stuff, and of good Dimensions; she may be launched immediately.—For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP of 85 Tons burthen, now laying at the Long Wharff; Enquire of John Homer.

TAKEN up the 24th of December last, a Moses Boat. The Owner by telling the Marks and paying the Charges may have her again, inquire of Edes and Gill.

On *WEDNESDAY* next,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE

By John Gerrish,

At his Public Vendue OFFICE,—North-End—

A large and FRESH Assortment

of Goods—lately Imported——The public Sale of said Goods to be *continued* from *Wednesday* to Wednesday, (Weekly) until they are *all* sold——

Whoever Employs the said GERRISH, may depend upon his *Faithfulness* in Selling their Goods FAIRLY to the *Highest Bidders*——and remitting the Neat proceeds immediately, after they are Sold, deliver'd, and paid for. Any Gentlemen Strangers, Passengers, Factors, *Trustees*, &c. (that may Employ him) shall be faithfully served by him—&c.

WEDNESDAY *next*—NORTH End——

JOHN GERRISH.

PUBLIC VENDUE-OFFICE, NORTH END.

On WEDNESDAY next, on Capt. Doble's Wharf, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at Twelve o'Clock,

TWO Whale Boats, a Parcel of empty Hogsheads, and a Quantity of Whaling Irons, with some Oars, being the Remains of a Whaling Voyage, to be seen any Day until Wednesday next.

——Dobel's Wharf—— John Gerrish.

William Scott

HAS just Imported the undermention'd GOODS, and (being a Stranger) in order to establish an Acquaintance, He proposes to sell them for a very small Profit, and having lay'd them in for ready Money, He can afford them on the most reasonable Terms. Therefore such as please to make Tryal will find it much to their Advantage in dealing with him; and such as buy in the Wholesale Way to sell again, shall have proper Encouragement.——The Goods are just unpack'd, and may be seen up one Pair of Stairs in the House wherein Mr. *Copeland* the Taylor, and Mr. *Adams* the Barber keep their Work Shops, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe on Dock-Square.

200 Pieces of Irish Linnens and Sheeting, sundry Prices.

100 Dozen of Ivory Combs of all Sizes.

About £. 60 Sterling value of Ribbons, of the newest Fashion. A Parcel of Nice Silver-plated Shoe Buckles, for Men and Women. A Parcel of genuine Cast-steel Razors, with Silver-plated Tops in Cases of two, three or four.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel, &c.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

A Variety of European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Clark, Wiston, Rich, Hudson, Purbeck, Bowles, Pulling, Crowell Noah Hatch, and Lucas from North-Carolina. Everson from Madeira. Crocker from Maryland. Colman from Surranam. Lane from Dominica and St. Eustatia. Farmer from South-Carolina. Fleet from Monto-Christo.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Nine Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 59 *m. after* 7		*Friday*, 58 *m. after* 10	
Tuesday, 45 *m. after* 8		*Saturday*, 32 *m. aft.* 1	
Wednesday, 30 *m. aft.* 9		*Lord's-day*, 18 *m. aft.* 12	
Thursday, 14 *m. aft.* 10		*Full* ● *3d Day*, 10 *M.*	

1 Vide pa. 748. Vol. 1. 0 Prepeal of the Stamp Act vid, the Prepeal Law page 411, Vol. 1. v vid. the Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. 2 vid Account of their Resignations in Index Vol. 1

vid Acc^o of the Actions of the Sons of Liberty to Oppose the Stamp Act. in y^e Index Vol. 1. vid Proceedings of y^e Merchants in y^e Index Vol. 1 & vid Congress pa. 180 vol. 1.

THese are to notify the heirs of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart. the hon. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; the heirs of col. Fitch, the hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; the heirs of hon. John Wheelwright, Esq; the heirs of hon. Thomas Hancock, Esq; heirs of the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; the heirs of Samuel Adams, Esq; William Bollan, Esq; the heirs of Edward Bromfield, Esq; the heirs of Job Lewis, Esq; the heirs of Mr. Andrew Tyler, the heirs of Mr. Tristram Little, and any others holding lands in the late province of Main, under the late major William Phillips, beginning on the west side of Saco river, about 15 miles above the mouth of said river, at the head of the Patent-Land so called, and running up by said river into the country, till it meets with the line between the province of New-Hampshire and the province of Main, where it crosses the two townships commonly known by the names of Fry's-Town, and Brown's Town, or Conway, in length; and in breadth from Saco-river, excepting four miles westerly of said river the 15 miles aforesaid, to Newichawonnock river, running from the head line of Biddeford, by Arundel and Wells to Berwick and Lebanon lines, and thence to said river, (excepting Phillipstown and Cox-Hall) and thence as the dividing line between the provinces aforesaid, runs by said line as far as where it crosses Fry's town and Conway as aforesaid, to meet at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on Wednesday the first day of June next, at six o'clock, P. M. then and there to chuse a moderator and clerk, to appoint a committee to act in behalf of the proprietors, and more especially to prosecute in the law all such persons as have trespassed upon said lands, either by erecting houses, mills or other buildings, or by strip or waste: And in general to transact all matters and things which may be thought necessary to promote the general advantage of the proprietors.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 1, 1768.

READ and *Ordered*, That Col. *Williams*, Mr. *Hall*, and Capt. *Thayer*, with such as the Honorable Board shall join, be a Committee to take the several Accounts of the Commissioners of the Land Bank, under Consideration in the Recess of the Court, hear the Commissioners, and such of the Directors and Partners as may incline to attend, and report at the next *May* Session what ought to be allowed each Commissioner for their respective Service.

Sent up for Concurrence. T. CUSHING, *Spk'r.*

In COUNCIL, *March* 3, 1768.

Read and Concurr'd, and *William Brattle*, and *Royal Tyler*,, Esq'rs; are join'd in the Affair.

A. OLIVER, Sec'ry.

THE Committee aforesaid will attend the above Service on the last Thursday of April next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, in the Representatives Room in the Court House in *Boston*.

WM. BRATTLE, per Order.

THIS is to give public Notice, That we the subscribers have made an assessment agreeable to an order of the Great and General Court at Boston, in January 1765, of *one half penny* per acre for two years on all the uncultivated lands in the town of Colrain, viz. for the years 1765 & 1766, and posted up the same according to the direction of the law: we shall proceed by public vendue on Thursday the 7th of July next, to begin at nine of the clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. James Stewart, innholder in Colrain, to make sale of the lands or so much of the lands of such proprietor or owner of lands in said town, as have hitherto neglected to pay the said taxes, as shall be necessary to answer said taxes and the intervening charges, unto Mr. George Breakenridge, collector, or James Stewart, Jun. treasurer: And the said vendue will be continued, if needful, from time to time till the whole affair is finished.

Colrain, March 18, 1768. *George Clark, Matthew Bolton, James Stewart*, jun. } Assessors of said Tax by Order of the Gen. Court.

TO SOLD BY

Henry Lloyd,

At Warehouse No. 5, on Long-Wharff;
On reasonable Terms.

A Quantity of choice American Cordage, consisting of Cables from 7 to 8¼ Inches, 70 to 80 Fathom long, Shroud Hawsers from 4¼ to 6 Inches, and a good Assortment of smaller Cordage; a large Assortment of Anchors from 90 to 1200 wt. best refin'd Iron, Pig Iron, Pot Ash Kettles, Fish Kettles, Cotton Wool, French Indigo, Connecticut Beef, Espous Flour, Sugar, &c. &c.

††† A Parcel choice Raccoon Skins in small Lots.

RAN-away, this Day, a Servant Boy to the Subscriber, named *John Collins*, about 18 Years of Age, a stout, likely, fat, red-faced, well-looking fellow, blue Eyes, and brown Hair, dressed in a brown Outside Waistcoat, with Pewter Buttons, a strip'd red blue and white under Waistcoat, a Pair of large strip'd Woollen Trowsers, deep blue Stockings, and upon the outside of his left Leg has a large Scar from a Wound lately healed. Any Person or Persons who will be kind enough to apprehend said Run-away, and secure him in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Notice thereof to *Malatiah Bourn*, Esq; of *Boston*, or his Master, shall receive Three Dollars as a Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

SHUBAEL LOVELL.

N. B. If the said *John Collins* is not immediately secured on his being apprehended, he will again desert if possible. *Barnstable, March* 9, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joseph & Daniel Waldo,

At their Shop in King-Street, very cheap for Cash; GOOD Cheshire Cheese by the Basket or single Cheese, single and double refin'd Loaf Sugar by the Hogshead or single Loaf, and Bristol Bottled Beer by the Hogshead or single Dozen.

LONDON, JANUARY 1, 1768.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription,
A
BODY of DOCTRINAL DIVINITY;
Or, a
SYSTEM of EVANGELICAL TRUTHS,
Deduced from the SACRED SCRIPTURES,
In Two Parts.
By JOHN GILL, *D. D.*

CONDITIONS.

I. That the Work will be handsomely printed in Two Volumes, Large Quarto, containing about 1000 Pages.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be Twenty Shillings for the Two Volumes in Boards; Half to be paid on Subscribing, and the other Half on the Delivery of the whole Work.

III. Such as subscribe for Six Sets, shall have a Seventh Gratis.

IV. Those who choose to have it by a Weekly Subscription, may have Three Sheets delivered every Week, in Blue Paper, at the Price of Sixpence. The first Number to be published on Saturday, June 4, and continued Weekly without Intermission.

V. The Subscribers Names to be printed, unless forbid.

N. B. In order to ascertain the Number to be printed, those who intend to encourage the Work, are desired to send their Names, either to the *Author*, or to *George Keith*, Bookseller, in Gracechurch-street, before the First of May; when the Work will be put to the Press, and few more printed than what are subscribed for.

THE CONTENTS.

PART I.

BOOK I. consisting of XXXI CHAPTERS: Which treat of the Being of GOD; of the holy Scriptures; of the Names of GOD; of the Nature of GOD; of the Attributes of GOD in general, and of his Immutability; of his Infinity, Omnipresence, and Eternity; of the Life of GOD, his Omnipotence, Omniscience, and Wisdom; of the Will of GOD, and the Sovereignty of it; of the Love, Grace, and Mercy of GOD; of his Long-suffering and Goodness; of the Anger, Wrath, and Joy of GOD; of his Holiness, Justice, Veracity, and Faithfulness; of the Sufficiency and Perfection of GOD, and of his Blessedness; of the Unity of the divine Essence, a Plurality or Trinity of Persons in it, and the relative, distinctive Properties of each Person; of the distinct Personality and Deity of Father, Son, and Spirit.

BOOK II. Containing XVI Chapters: In which are considered, the internal Acts and Works of GOD; his Purposes and Decrees in general; and particularly those respecting rational Creatures, Angels and Men, the Election of some, and the Rejection of others; the Union of elect Men of GOD; their Adoption and Justification as immanent Acts in GOD: The everlasting Council and Covenant between the eternal Three, and the distinct Parts which each Person took therein; and the Complacency and Delight of GOD in himself, and which the divine Persons had in each other, before the World began.

BOOK III. which has in it XIII Chapters: Treating of the external Works of GOD: Of Creation in general; of the Creation of Angels, and Man in particular; of the Providence of GOD; of the Confirmation of the elect Angels, and the Fall of the Non-elect; of the Honour and Happiness of Man in his State of Innocence; of the Law given to *Adam*, and his being a federal Head to his Posterity; of the Sin and Fall of our first Parents, the Nature, Aggravation, and sad Effects thereof; of the Imputation of *Adam*'s Sin to his Posterity, and of the Corruption of Nature derived from him; of actual Sins & Transgressions, & of the Punishment of Sin.

PART II.

BOOK I. Consisting of VII Chapters: Concerning the Acts of the Grace of GOD in Time towards and upon elect Men; particularly of the Manifestation and Administration of the Covenant of Grace; of the various Exhibitions of it in the several Periods of Time, in the patriarchal State, under the *Mosaic* Dispensation, and in the Times of *David* and the Prophets, to the Coming of CHRIST; and of the Abrogation of the old and first Administration of the Covenant of Grace, and the Introduction of the new or second Administration of it. And this Book is concluded with an Account both of the Law of GOD, and of the Gospel of CHRIST.

BOOK II. contains XIV Chapters: Relating to the Grace of CHRIST, as expressed in his twofold State of Humiliation and Exaltation, and the Offices exercised by him therein; in which are considered the Incarnation of CHRIST; his State of Humiliation, which then began; the active Obedience of CHRIST in that State; also the passive Obedience of CHRIST, or his Sufferings and Death, his Burial, and Resurrection from the dead, his Ascension to Heaven, and Session at the Right-hand of GOD: Then the Offices executed by CHRIST, in both his States of Humiliation and Exaltation, his prophetic, priestly and kingly Offices.

BOOK III. has XV Chapters in it: Which treat of the Blessings of Grace that come by CHRIST; as Redemption, its Causes and Objects; and which is shewn to be not universal, but particular; Satisfaction made by CHRIST to divine Justice; Atonement by his Sacrifice; Pardon of Sin through his Blood; Justification by his Righteousness; Adoption, and the Liberty of the Sons of GOD; Regeneration, effectual Calling, Conversion, and Sanctification, through the Efficacy of the Spirit and his Grace; and the final Perseverance of the Saints.

BOOK IV. consists of XI Chapters: Respecting the final State of Men: The several Articles of which are; the Death of the Body; the Immortality of the Soul; the separate State of the Soul after the Death of the Body, until the Resurrection of it, and its Employment during that Interval; the Resurrection of the same Body, of the Just and Unjust; the personal and glorious Appearance of CHRIST; the Conflagration of the World; the new Heavens, and the new Earth; CHRIST's Reign with his Saints therein, or the Millenium-state; the last and general Judgment; and the final Condition of the Wicked in Hell, and of the Saints in Heaven.

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